

aiders in the present stage of the discussion? The friends, it is true, at least some of them, have not proved all that they assert: in this respect they have been hasty. But much that they do assert, or rather, much that temperance societies, have, as respects their actual effects, demonstrated for themselves, the most strenuous opposers of the cause allow; while as yet they have advanced nothing, which can be viewed in the light of sound argument against the system. It is not therefore difficult to ascertain, where the greater strength lies.

To the merely zealous advocates of the cause, it will probably seem, that the plan I have hitherto adopted, is rather a strange mode of defence; and that I ought to have written in terms of approbation only, of all they have done and uttered. To point out however what ground is untenable, that they may be induced without hesitation to abandon it, I consider as doing them a service. To labor to retain whatever is of this nature, is a waste of strength. Some of the principal strongholds of the system, I shall, agreeably to my former promise, endeavour to specify in my next.

M.

[FOR THE BEE.]

MR. EDITOR,

Sir,—I am pleased to see such a spirit of independence and a sense of the true interests of the country, has been manifested by the people of Wallace in deliberating upon the choice of a representative to the House of Assembly. If the example set by them were followed by the country at large, the most salutary result might be expected. In place of the Assembly being composed of the partisans of the few, they would be the real Representatives of the many.

I do not wish or expect that then it would be all new members that would be chosen; Those of the old who have discharged the trust reposed in them with fidelity, should and would have the suffrages of the people, but insinuating place and pension hunters would look in vain for being returned.

A CORRESPONDENT.

[FOR THE BEE.]

MR. EDITOR,

Sir,—As the conductor of a Public Journal, and a Fire Warden, besides a deep personal interest in the prosperity of the Town of Pictou, you will, I am certain, appreciate the motives of a fellow Townsman, for his anxiety to guard against the fearful devastation to which our Town is daily liable from fire. I feel also certain of your ready co-operation of any feasible plan to combat and mitigate the apprehended evil, by all rational and human means within our reach. I do not presume to offer the following hints as perfect in themselves, to answer the end, but to be improved on by you and fellow Fire Wardens. In the first place, every householder should furnish a couple of water buckets, to be forthcoming by himself or some one of his family, at all alarms of fire, for the purpose of supplying the fire engine with water; (those commonly used for domestic purposes would answer.) In the 2d place, that 11 active young men be solicited to act as a Volunteer Fire Company;—the above addition to the present Fire Establishment would raise it to 40 effective men, a sufficient number if judiciously directed, to act with effect. No other person to enter a house on fire, but those connected with the Fire Company, this would be a guarantee against such disgraceful acts as too commonly occur on such distressing occasions. The service of many able and willing is now lost, as they remain about the Fire Engine in order to be servicable, when they might be employed to advantage in supplying water, &c. By adopting the foregoing plan, those persons would have neither the wish nor excuse of standing by and looking on. It is creditable to the population of Pictou, the exertion and alacrity exhibited this morning. It is also gratifying that those exertions were crowned with success. But sorry am I that an act too frequently

committed on such occasions has taken place. Happily our Town hitherto has been highly favoured by almost its total exemption from this formidable element that has proved so often destructive to the industry, and comforts of thousands. Confusion and precipitancy are the natural results of a want of experience;—that misdirected zeal was applied this day is but too manifest, and that unnecessary injury was done to the property is too apparent. This only points out the necessity of a systematic course to be adopted in future, and not allow every zealous, well-meaning neighbour to give directions, or act by tearing down property, when a moment's reflection would point out the impropriety of so acting. That the orders of the Fire Wardens will be cheerfully executed, I have not the smallest doubt; but the combined efforts of any given number of individuals, should be under the direction of those appointed for that purpose, and then there will be always a prospect of success; but the orders should be of that decisive character as not to leave any alternative but to execute them. The well-known character of the Board of Fire Wardens individually, and the stake they all hold in this Town, will warrant my own confidence, and that of my fellow Townsmen, that such prudent measures will be adopted as are required by circumstances. Give this a place in your paper, with a view of eliciting some more improvements on a subject in which we are all deeply interested.

I am

A HOUSEHOLDER.

Saturday, April 9th.

## NOVA-SCOTIA.

## PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

[From the Novascotian.]

*Close of the Session.*

The Legislature was prorogued on Monday, 4th inst. The Governor's Speech is made up of regrets—and we are not sorry to see them, for it is of less consequence to displease the Executive than to displease the people; although, unfortunately, during their term of service, some members have been rather tardy in adopting the opinion. We only hope they may come back with half the spirit they have displayed this winter upon some questions, although we are not very sanguine. The Speech delivered by Sir Colin Campbell was as follows:—

*Mr President, and Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council,*

*Mr Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,*

I thank you in His Majesty's name, for the supplies you have granted for the Public service during the present year. It shall be my study, as well as my duty, to see that they are faithfully applied.

I am concerned to observe that the usual grant to the Inspecting Field Officers of Militia has been omitted, but I confidently trust that next Session you will continue that grant, as the means of maintaining that Constitutional Arm of Defence and security of the Province, in a state of efficiency.

I regret that the Union of King's and Dalhousie Colleges, as submitted to you at the commencement of the Session, and as recommended by His Majesty's Government, has been postponed. I trust that in the next Session you will co-operate in accomplishing this measure, as it is evident that there are not means within the Province, for maintaining two Colleges, without depriving some of the useful public Seminaries and Parochial Schools of part of the grants now so liberally made to them by you, for the education of the children of the great mass of the people, who are so widely dispersed in this Province.

I also regret that a more favourable consideration has not been given to the improvement of the Great Roads and Bridges, leading from the Capital through the Province; I regret this the more as I had been led to entertain better hopes of the resolution expressed by you in the last session.

In now relieving you from further attendance, in General Assembly, I cannot but convey to you my best acknowledgements, for the zeal and ability with which you have discharged your Legislative duties; and I am sure that, upon your return to your respective homes, you will continue to inspire and cultivate those sound principles of loyalty and affection to our most Gracious Sovereign, and attachment to the Parent Kingdom, which alone can promote and secure the real interests of this happy and contented Colony.

The Members of the House of Assembly dined together on Monday at Medley's Hotel. We were not present, but we have an invisible Reporter always at hand, against whom the House, even in its convivial hours, cannot close its doors. He states that the entertainment was sumptuous, abounding in every luxury of the season, and the raciest and richest wines. William Lawson, Esq. Father of the House, occupied the President's Chair, supported by S.G.W. Archibald, Esq. the Speaker, and W. Crane, Esq. late Speaker of the Assembly of New Brunswick—L. O' C. Doyle, Esq. acted as Vice President. The evening was spent in "the feast of reason and flow of soul," and all past political differences seemed "lost on the tide of the cup." Some of the Toasts follow:—

The King, God bless him.

Sir Colin Campbell.

Chief Justice and Legislative Council—all quarrels about Brandy are forgotten over our Wine.

The Legislature of New Brunswick—a speedy redress to their complaints.

The people—our masters. *We are their most humble servants.*

Our worthy and long tried Speaker—may it be long ere the mandate of his Sovereign calls him from the service of the People. *By the Vice President.*

Our Guest, W. Crane, Esq. as a delegate about to proceed to England—may he shorten his voyage by getting "half seas over" to night.

Our two patient Chairmen, Messrs Rudolf and Lovatt—may they be enabled by their Constituents to "report such progress" as will allow them "to sit again."

Many a humorous and eloquent passage lent wings to old time, and as the adjournment does not appear on the Journals, we cannot precisely say the time; the Assistant Clerk thinks it was "the grey of the morning."

**THE JUDGES' FEES.**—The letter of the Secretary, and the documents forming the Chief Justice's defence of his fees, transmitted to the Assembly through the Executive, will be found in this number. We have also inserted the Address of the House to His Majesty on the subject. The defence made no impression on the Assembly—on the contrary, those members who had taken a lead in endeavouring to abolish the fees, declared that its very weakness was an ample justification of all they had said and done. Messrs Young, Morton and Doyle, declared that it had removed any doubts they had on the points involved—and satisfied them of the propriety of characterising the exaction as both unconstitutional and illegal. Mr O'Brien said he felt anxious that the fees should be abolished, and although he could not vote for the resolution which went to condemn a high officer without granting him an opportunity of answering to the charge brought against him; yet, under the circumstances, now that the letter of the Judge was submitted to the House, he was relieved from the dilemma, and could say that he believed the fees were improperly exacted; and, as the Judges were extravagantly paid, considering the means of the country, he should support the address—and hoped it might be a means of preventing this obnoxious tax in future.

Some discussion arose on the Address, and some expressions, deemed unnecessarily severe in the original draft, were modified; but it is strong enough to do good, and will be received with satisfaction by the country.

## THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 1836.

We are without later European dates than those furnished in our last, but we have made a variety of interesting extracts from the latest papers,—to which we refer.

**UPPER CANADA.**—On the 16th March, the Lieutenant Governor sent down the Correspondence between himself and the late Executive Council, to the House of Assembly. The following is the concluding paragraph of his reply to their Communication of the 4th March; it shows that his Excellency is no mean tactician, and his perfect readiness to part with such means and measures as may be inimical to the public good. The result of this Correspondence will be found in another column.

"The Lieutenant Governor assures the Council, that his estimation of their talents and integrity, as well as his personal regard for them, remain unshaken, and that he is not insensible of the difficulties to which he will be exposed should they deem it necessary to leave him. At the same time, should they be of opinion that the oath they have taken requires them